opiacellany.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY.

HERE has lately been published at Philadelphia, by Bradford and Inskeep, a entitled, American Ornithology; or atural History of the Hirds of the United s, illustrated with plates, engraved and red from original drawings taken from By Alexander Wilson. Imperial o, pp. 160, vol. I. Price 12 dollars.

stracts from a Review of the above Works DER a plain, unaffuming title page, we been surprised, (say the Reviewers,) the appearance and contents of the first ne of a new work, which, if continued gh the fucceeding volumes in the fame of elegance, and with equal fidelity to e, will not only do honour to the indiand the country that gave it birth, but ferve as a model to the Ornithologitis of pe, where it is not likely foon to be fur-. The advantages of correct, well colourngravings, in books of this kind, are fo , and their effects fo great, that they almost indispensable. In a few moments speak more to the understanding, through nedium of the eye, than could be conin a volume by words; and the imprefare not only received with more pleafure, endered much more lasting. are solded interesting details of the obthemselves, in language at once familiar legant, the labours of the writer are ento the good wifhes, at least, of every man Re, and friend to literature. The present has every claim to the above merits.

rican species. he great length of this interesting and very aining article prevents our inferting it in this Gazette.

he descriptive part of the book commences

the history of the Blue Jav, a well known

e Baltimore Bird, (Oriolus Baltimorus) langing Bird, is particularly described. extent of its range, the fingular formaof its nest, and the errors of European rs' respecting its manners, are fully dis-The circumstances of building and ation are thus delineated.

on yon poplar elad in glossiest green, range, black capp'd Baltimore is seen, road extended boughs still please him best, th their bending skirts he hangs his nest; bis succe mate, occure from ev'ry barm, s o'er her spotted store and wraps them warm : to the noontide hum of husy bees, rtner's mellow song, the broak, the breeze; day by day the lonely hours deceive, devy morn to slow descending eve-seets elaps'd, behold a helpless crew! all ber care and ber affection too; ngs of love the assiduous nurses fiv. rs, leaves and boughs, abundant food supply; chants their guardian as abroad he goes, aving breezes rock them to repose.

e history of the Blue Bird is the subf an interesting article, and gives us back images with which, in early life, we all been familiar. The vifits of this s early in Spring to the "box in the " or " the hole in the old apple tree, radle of some generations of his ances--his loft, pleasing warble on the fences arn tops-his fingle melancholy not pproach of Winter, as if seeming to dethe defolation of Nature, are all truly fteriffic of this well known bird. The poem in which the author has here celethe Blue Bird, is tender and descrip-Our limits will not permit the infertion whole, but the following stanzas are

loud piping frozs make the marshes to ring;
warm flows the sunshine, & fine is the weather;
lue woodland flowers just beginning to spring,
picewood and sassafras hudding together;
to your gardens ye housewives repair! walks border up; sow and plant at your leisure; the Bird will chant from his box such an air, all your hard toils will seem truly a pleasure. I through the orchard, he visits each tree, and fow ring peach to the apple's sweet blossoms; the up destroyers wherever they be, eizes the eaitiffs that lurk in their bosoms; igs the vile grub from the corn it devours; purms from their webs where they riot & welter; ng and his services freely are ours, all that he asks is, in summer a shelter. pughman is pleas'd when he gleans in his train; earching the furrows, now mounting to cheer him, and ner delights in his sweet simple strain, cans on his spade to survey and to hear him; cans on his spade to survey and to hear him; in ling'ring school boys forget the;'ll he chid, gazing intent as he warbles before 'emille of sky-blue, and bosom so red; each little history stome to dom him. each fittle loiterer stems to adore him. all the gay scenes of the summer are o'er, tutum slow enters so silens and sallow, illions of enters so silens and sallow, illions of the starm'd us before, fled in the train of the sun-seeking swallow, has Rive formers. lue Bird, foreaken, yet true to his bome, ingere, and looks for a milder to-morrow, re'd by the borrors of winter to roam,
ngs his adieu in a lone note of serror

The Reviewers of this work conclude as

Upon the whole, we have been highly gratified with the appearance and perufal of this very splendid volume. The paper, which is from the manufactory of Mr. Amies, and the letterpress by Mr. Robert Carr, stand unrivalled by any thing we have feen from Europe. The numerous synonymies prefixed to the history of each species, and the very minute descriptions of their plumage, economy, &c. &c. together with the elegance and high finish of the engravings, must render it peculiarly valuable to every scientific naturalist. And when we consider how much this, as well as many other branches of the history of our country, has been misrepresented by foreigners, and how humiliating it is for any enlightened people to be obliged to fend to a remote quarter of the globe for information respecting the productions of their own territories; when, moreover, we see a work, that even in Europe would scarcely be adventured on, unless under the protecting patronage of princes and nobles, undertaken in our own country, without even the folicitation of a subscription, until the publication of the First Volume should indicate the character of the Work, we cannot withhold our most fincere wishes for its complete success and honourable termination. Select Reviews, Feb. & March, 1809.

NEW PLAN OF EDUCATION.

IN a late Edinburgh Review there is a long account of a new work, entitled, Outlines of a Plan for educating Ten Thousand Poor Children, by establishing Schools in Country Towns and Villages; and for uniteing Works of Industry with useful Know-ledge. By Joseph Lancaster, London.

We have made several interesting extracts for this day's Gazette from the same, giving an account of the method of instruction purfued by Mr. Lancaster in his school, &c. The improvements he has made in education, are, in the cheapness of schools, their activity, their order, and their emulation. The reading, cyphering, and spelling cards, suspended for the successive use of 3 or 400 boys; the employment of fand and flate inflead of pen and ink; and particularly of monitors instead of uthers, must, in large seminaries, constitute an immense faving.

Outlines of the Plan, &c.

The first or lowest class of children are taught to write the printed alphabet, and to name the letters when they see them. The fame with the figures used in arithmetic. One day the boy traces the form of the letter or figure; the next day he tells the name, when he fees the letter. Thefe two methods affist each other. When he is required to write H, for example, the shape of the letter which he faw yesterday assists his manual execution; when he is required to fay how that letter is named, the shape of the letter reminds him of his manual execution; and the manual execution has affociated itself with the name.

In the fame manner he learns fyllables and words; writing them one day,-reading them the next.

The same process for writing the common

epiltolary character, and for reading it. (A) This progress made, the class go up to the master to read ; a class consisting perhaps of 30. While one boy is reading, the word, ex. gr. Ab-so-lu-ti-on, is given out with loud voice by the monitor, and written down by all the other 29 boys, who are provided with flates for that purpose; which writing is looked over by the monitors, and then another word called, and fo on. Whoever writes a word spells it of course at the fame time, and spells it with much more attention than in the common way. So that there is always one boy reading, and twentynine writing and spelling at the same time; whereas, in the ancient method, the other

twenty-nine did nothing. (B) The first and second classes write in fand; the middle classes on flates; only a few of the upper boys on paper with ink. This is a great faving in point of expense.-In books the faving is still greater. Twenty or thirty boys, stand round a card suspended on a nail, making a semicircle. On this card are printed the letters in a very large charac-These letters the boys are to name, at the request of the monitor. When one spelling class have faid their lessons in this manner, they are dispatched off to some other occupation, and another spelling class succeeds. In this manner, one book or card may ferve for 200 boys, who would, according to the common method, have had a book each. In the same manner, syllables and reading lesfons are printed on cards, and used with the fame beneficial economy. .

(C) In arithmetic the monitor dicates a fum, ex, gr, in addition, which all the boys write down on their flates. For example,

9.

He then tells them, aloud, how to add the fum. First column-6 and 8 are 14, and 4 are 18; fet down 8 and carry 1 to the next column; and fo on. In this manner, the class acquire facility of writing figures, and placing them; and, by practifing what the monitor dictates, infentibly acquire facility in adding. Again, they are placed round arithmetical cards, in the same manner as in paragraph (B) and required to add up the columns. This method evinces what progress they have made from the preceding method of dicating; and the two methods are always used alternately.

It is obvious, that a school like this of Mr. Lancaster's, consisting of from 700 to 1000 boys, would foon fall into decay, without a very close attention to order and method. In this part of his fystem, Mr. Lancaster has been as eminently successful as in any other; contriving to make the method and arrangement, so necessary to his inslitution, a fource of amusement to the children. In coming into school, in going out, and in moving in their classes from one part of the school to another, the children move in a kind of measured pace, and in known places, according to their number, of which every buy has one. Upon the hell inflitution of

the felinol, there was a great lols and confufion of hats. After every boy has taken his place there, they all stand up, expecting the word of command: Sling your hats! upon which they immediately suspend their hats round their necks by a string provided for that purpofe. When the young children write in fand, they all look attentively to their monitor, waiting for the word, and instantly fall to work, with military precision, upon receiving it. All these little inventions keep children in a constant state of activity, prevent the liftleffness so observable in all other institutions for education, and evince (trifling as they appear to be) a very original and observing mind in him who invented

The boys affembled round their reading or arithmetical cards, take places as in common schools. The boy who is at the head of the class wears a ticket, with fome suitable inscription, and has a prize of a little picture. The ticket-bearer yields his badge of honour to whoever can excel him; and the defire of obtain-ing; and the fear of losing, the mark of distinction, creates, as may easily be conceived, no common degree of enterprise and exertion. Boys have a prize when they are moved from one class to another, as the monitor has also from whose class they are removed. Mr. Lancaster has established a fort of paper currency of tickets. These tickets are given for merit i two tickets are worth a paper kite; three worth a ball; four worth a wooden horfe, &c. &c. &c.

"It is no unusual thing with me to deliver one or two hundred prizes at the same time. And at such times the countenances of the whole school exhibit a most pleasing scene of delight: as the boys who obtain prizes commonly walk round the school in procession, holding the prizes in their hands, and a nerala efforts of its king, I shall soon. proclaiming before them: "These good boys happy of all, because you throug have obtained prizes for going into another be happy." class." The honour of this has an effect as powerful, if not more so, than the prizes themselves."

A large collection of toys, bats, balls, pictures, kites, is suspended above the master's head, beaming glory & pleasure upon the school beneath. Mr. Lancaster has also, as another incentive, an order of merit. No boys are admitted to this order but those who distinguish themselves by attention to their studies, and by their endeavours to check vice. The distinguishing badge is a filver medal and plated chain hanging from the neck. The fu-perior class has a fixed place in the school; any class that can excel it may eject them from this place, and occupy it themselves. Every member, both of the attacking and defending classes, feels, of course, the most lively interest in the issue of the contest.

Mr. Lancaster punishes by shame rather than pain; varying the means of exciting shame, because, as he justiy observes, any mode of punishment, long continued, loses its

The boys in school appointed to teach othere are called monitors. They are in the proportion of about one monitor to ten hoys. So that, for the whole school of 1000 boys, there is only one mafter. The rest of the teaching is all done by the boys themselves. Besides the teaching monitors there are general monitors, fuch as, inspectors of slates, inspectors of absenteer, &c. &c.

Foreign Intelligen

BOSTON, AS Yesterday arrived here, the brig capt. Wildes, in S7 days froi bringing papers from that place March. On a careful perulal of nals, we do not find that they, c events of extraordinary importa report of a rupture between A France, was gaining ground dai facts had been disclosed, on w ventiof an actual declaration of be founded. It was, howeve that large bodies of French t marching towards Germany; tha derated states were ordered to pi quotas of men; and that the e expected to fet out for the Aul nions immediately. The good ing faid to have been brought tween England and the Ottoma now fully confirmed, by an offi of Mr. Ecretary Canning. 3 accounts from Spain, are not fol received direct from that quart was still expected to oppose B plans on Austria.

Some perions at Londonderry had m parliament against the Americ ment for detaining flax-feed, had paid for and shipped in Am construction combined to any form of all perty was not detained in Great

MADRID, JAN. 23. THE public entry of the king or into this city, was announced yel 22d, at the break of day, by a hundred cannons.

His majesty, entering by the gr cha, traversed the Padro, proceed the street of Alcala, the gate of the street of Las Caretas, of Ato Toledo, to the church of St. Isi crowd was immense throughout, a ed its joy by continued acclamatic

The Suffragan bishop addressed in an excellent discourse, worthy racter, and proper for the day and the event.

His majesty spoke in these wor " Before rendering thanks to t Athiter of Deslinies, for my re capital of this kingdom intrusted I wish to reply to the affectionate its inhabitants, by declaring my fec in the presence of the living Go just received your oath of fidelity

" I protest then, before God, the hearts of all, that it is my di science only which induce me to throne, and not my own private I am willing to facrifice my ow because I think you have need of establishment of yours.

" The unity of our holy religi pendence of the monarchy, the its territory, and the liberty of are the conditions of the oath w taken on receiving the crown. I difgraced upon my head, and if, doubt, the desires of the nation

FEB. S. His majesty has ordered the ca rector-gen. and minister of the Joseph Mazaredo, to repair to Corunna, in order to put the mai to the most flourishing state.

HEIDELBERG, PEB. Last night a messenger arrive nouncing, that a considerable French troops would pals throug which are going from this count Maine, towards Swabia.

RANAU, FRB. 10. Last night at the head quarter Oudinot, an order was received t belonging to that general sho march to Augiburg. To-more that corps is to proceed by regin new destination.

FRANKEORT, FEB. 1 The articles which have from appeared in the French and Ge concerning a rupture of peace on t added to the numerous couriers a few weeks, have passed daily hand Viennd; have had a very diff influence upon the Austrian p which fuddenly fell confiderably nues to fall. But here we are ! fidering war as certain, or even